

Sir Frederick married twice, and has left a family of twenty children. Several of his sons have already distinguished themselves. The present Sir Frederick is one of the masters of the Court of Exchequer.

The late Sir Frederick Pollock died at Hatton, on the 22nd of August, 1870, in his 87th year.

CHARLES FRODSHAM was born on April 15th, 1811. He was the third son of the late Mr. W. J. Frodsham, the eminent chronometer-maker, who, while he devoted himself to the higher branches of his own art, took an active part in the promotion of general science, and attained the honour of admission as a fellow of the Royal Society. Mr. Charles Frodsham was brought up to his father's business, and showed in his early manhood a remarkable faculty for undertaking the more minute and intricate calculations involved in the construction and regulation of chronometers. In 1847 Mr. Frodsham was presented with the Telford medal, for a paper on the Isochronism of the Balance Spring, and was also complimented on the same occasion by being made an Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers. In 1862 Mr. Frodsham was appointed a Juror in Class XV. in the London International Exhibition, and being elected Reporter to the same, he published on the adjudication of the prizes a very clever and exhaustive report on "Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks." He was also in this same year the author of another treatise entitled "A few Facts connected with the Elements of Clock and Watchmaking." Mr. Frodsham served twice as master of the Clockmakers' Company. He was also appointed a Juror of the Dublin Exhibition in 1865, and both as Juror and Vice-President of the Paris Exhibition in 1867; although excluded by his position as Juror from all competition on these occasions, he gained eleven medals, among which was the grand gold medal of the Emperor of Russia. These various labours were achieved, and these distinctions won in spite of ill health and of an extreme delicacy of the lungs, from which he suffered through life. Mr. Frodsham was several times a member of the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society. In private life Mr. Frodsham was of a genial and lively temperament, cheerful under bodily ailments, and well stored with general information. In public life his name will ever be honourably associated throughout the civilised world with his particular art. He is justly entitled to take his place in the age in which he lived, as one of the most distinguished of English watch, clock, and chronometer makers.

CHARLES MASON was born on the 5th of February, 1823, at Stoke Pogis, Buckinghamshire. His only education was received at the village school. In 1846 he obtained employment in a subordinate capacity at one of the small stations of the London and Brighton Railway, and during the remainder of his life he held some office more or less important in connexion with

the railway interest. Gradually working his way, as the result of his active business habits, he, in 1855, became Superintendent of the York district of the North Eastern Railway. This appointment he subsequently exchanged for that of General Manager of the Birkenhead Railway, which he held about two years, when his successful management attracted the attention of the Directors of the London and North-Western Railway, who secured his services in the important position of Goods Manager of that undertaking. This office he retained till his appointment as Assistant General Manager of the same Company. Although Mr. Mason was a self-made man, having risen from comparative obscurity to the responsible position of sub-manager of the most influential railway company in the country, yet he was a person of cultivated mind, having always a keen taste for the beautiful in art, and an ardent love for science, especially for astronomy. His astronomical inclinations led him to seek the Fellowship of the Royal Astronomical Society, to which he was elected on the 14th of February, 1862. Mr. Mason was a first-rate man of business, and was greatly respected by all with whom he was brought into contact on railway affairs; for his frank and genial manners made him one of the most popular of railway men, and his death was universally deplored. Mr. Mason died at his residence, 22 Albert Road, Regent's Park, on the 14th of September, 1869, in the forty-seventh year of his age, leaving a wife, two sons, and a daughter, to mourn his loss. His funeral in the churchyard of Stoke Pogis was attended by more than a hundred of his railway friends, who have erected a memorial-stone over his grave as a mark of the respect in which they held him.

The late JOHN GEORGE PERRY was born on the 3rd of May, 1802. He was a pupil of the celebrated Surgeon Henry Earle, and commenced his professional career at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of which he subsequently became a governor. For many years Mr. Perry was surgeon of the St. Marylebone Infirmary, and in 1829 he succeeded Mr. Earle as surgeon of the Foundling Hospital, a post which he held for fourteen years. In 1834 he was elected a governor, and continued a member of the committees of management of that institution and of St. Bartholomew's until his death, always taking an active part in promoting their interests.

He was for six years secretary to the Royal Medical Chirurgical Society during the presidency of Sir Benjamin Brodie. In 1843 he was appointed, at the recommendation of Sir Benjamin Brodie, an inspector of prisons, when he retired from his profession as a surgeon, much to the regret of his colleagues and friends.

In his new career he displayed the same assiduity and zeal which had always characterised him, and he received the commendations of Sir James Graham in the House of Commons for his public services. One of his most beneficial recommendations was the incorporation of a large number of the smaller borough